

North Carolina Standard

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY MUST BE PRESERVED.

VOLUME XVI.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1850.

NUMBER 817.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the subscription be accompanied by the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GRAND, MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES

For July, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

40,000 Dollars!

200 Prizes of \$500 Dollars!
200 Prizes of \$500 Dollars!

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 75, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 6th of July.

Lowest three Number Prizes \$500.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1 Prize of - - - - -	\$40,000
1 do. - - - - -	14,000
1 do. - - - - -	8,000
1 do. - - - - -	6,000
1 do. - - - - -	3,500
1 do. - - - - -	2,173
3 Prizes of - - - - -	9,000
3 do. - - - - -	1,500
3 do. - - - - -	1,300
3 do. - - - - -	1,250
200 do. (lowest 3 num. prizes.)	500

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130 00

Do do of 25 Halves 65 00

Do do of 25 Quarters 32 50

\$45,000 Dollars.

\$20,000! \$10,000!

16 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets!

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 75, for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 13th of July, 1850.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

Making more Prizes than Blank.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of - - -	\$45,000
1 do. - - - - -	20,000
1 do. - - - - -	10,000
1 do. - - - - -	7,000
1 do. - - - - -	5,000
1 do. - - - - -	2,000
1 do. - - - - -	1,500
1 do. - - - - -	1,000
25 do. - - - - -	1,000

Tickets \$15—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3 75—Eighths \$1 87 1/2

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$170 00

Do do of 25 Halves 85 00

Do do of 25 Quarters 42 50

Do do of 25 Eighths 21 25

\$35,319.

\$10,000! \$10,000!

30 PRIZES OF \$2,000 ARE \$60,000.

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 81, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 20th, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

1 Grand Capital of - - -	\$35,319
1 Splendid Prize of - - -	15,000
1 do. - - - - -	5,000
1 do. - - - - -	3,000
1 do. - - - - -	2,000
1 do. - - - - -	1,000
30 Prizes of - - - - -	2,000
30 do. - - - - -	500

Tickets 10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets 130 00

Do do of 25 Halves 65 00

Do do of 26 Quarter do. 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages of the above splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

TAXES! TAXES!

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in August next, the following Town Lots or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon and costs of advertising for the year eighteen forty-eight.

Town Situation. By whom listed. Amount.

1 Joining Wilmington, James M. Baber,	\$ 3 71
1 In Wilmington, James M. Bryan,	19 12
1 do. C. B. Blaney,	6 44
1 do. John B. Craig,	5 13
1 do. John Green,	4 12
1 do. D. J. Gittus,	12 00
1 do. William O. Jeffries,	37 55
1 do. William Kinney,	4 34
1 do. W. Kellog for R. Phiney,	4 75
1 do. Wm. J. Love, Jr.,	10 04
1 do. Wm. J. Love,	6 73
1 do. Jonathan Lutz,	22 21
1 do. Moses C. Mills,	16 54
1 do. Sully More,	3 84
1 do. Alex. Mathews,	17 55
1 do. William McKenzie,	5 16
1 do. James McGary,	9 58
1 do. Nancy McNeil,	4 82
1 do. Hagar Nutt,	2 92
1 do. S. N. Richardson,	14 54
1 do. S. R. Robbins,	16 45
1 do. Edw. Rouse,	6 37
1 do. A. B. Skipper,	6 82
1 do. Bradford Sherman,	27 60
1 do. Daniel Skipper,	2 98
1 do. Joseph M. Tilly,	29 78
1 do. Peter C. Tilly,	13 73
1 do. Estate of Mrs. L. Ward,	10 75
1 do. Wm. Wilson,	37 82

OWEN FENNEL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C. June 20th, 1850. 816-145.

(Pr. Adv. 37.)

E. L. HARDING'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Under the Telegraph Office.

NOW opening a large and complete assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Raleigh, June 13, 1850. 814-

A Cook Wanted.

FOR whom liberal wages will be given. Enquire at the Register Office.

June 17. 815-41.

"We Tread No Step Backward."

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS

Have been sold and paid during the month of June, from the

"CITADEL OF PRIZES."

By those "LUCKIEST OF THE LUCKY" fellows,

PYFER & CO'S,

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Grand Capital to one Scheme Sold.

\$40,000. 2 OF \$10,000.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!!!

\$40,000, numbers 7 21 47, whole ticket, sent to Alabama.

\$30,000, numbers 1 14 63, package half tickets, sent to Massachusetts.

\$26,000, numbers 1 16 22, half tickets, sent to Ohio.

\$24,000, numbers 4 37 73, package whole tickets, sent to South Carolina.

\$20,000, numbers 12 19 43, package half tickets, sent to Indiana.

\$20,000, numbers 3 5 8, whole ticket, sent to Georgia.

\$18,000, numbers 2 67 73, package quarter tickets, sent to Florida.

\$15,000, numbers 3 28 44, package whole tickets, sent to Tennessee.

\$11,500, numbers 1 16 39, whole ticket sent to New Jersey.

\$10,000, numbers 14 48 73, whole ticket sent to Pennsylvania.

\$10,000, numbers 2 65 76, whole ticket sold in Baltimore.

\$9,000, numbers 3 29 36, package half tickets, sent to Georgia.

3 of \$5,000, 6 of \$2,500, 13 of \$1,500 17 of \$1,000, were sold in Whole and Half Ticket Packages, besides an innumerable number of smaller prizes sent to different parts of the country.

Brilliant Lotteries for July, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date	Capital	No. of	Price of	Price of
		Ballots	Tickets	Package
1	\$25,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 30 00
2	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10 30 00
3	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 16 25
4	40,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	10 40 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8 25 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	18 50 00
7	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10 35 00
8	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10 35 00
9	18,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 50
10	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
11	50,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	15 50 00
12	25,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8 25 00
13	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 50
14	30,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	10 30 00
15	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 17 50
16	20,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8 32 00
17	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10 30 00
18	24,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5 22 00
19	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 17 50
20	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	15 62 00
21	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8 32 00
22	35,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	18 50 00
23	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 50
24	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
25	60,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	20 87 50
26	30,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	10 30 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 19 00
28	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10 37 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly profitable Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

June 22d, 1850. 816—

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD!

THE General Commissioners of the North Carolina Rail Road hereby announce that at a Meeting held by them at Chapel Hill on the 5th and 6th days of June 1850, it was ascertained, from additional returns made by the local Commissioners, that the sum of one Million of dollars had been subscribed in the capital stock of the said Company; and the first instalment, of five dollars per share, on the said sum of one million of dollars, to wit: the sum of fifty thousand dollars, having been received by the Treasurer of this Board, the said Commissioners preferred and certified duplicate declarations of the foregoing facts, with the names of the subscribers, and the amounts by them respectively subscribed, appended thereto, and have caused one of the said declarations to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State according to the requirements of the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly ratified the 27th day of January 1849, entitled "An act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company."

And the said General Commissioners by virtue of the powers vested in them, by the act of Assembly aforesaid, do therefore hereby make known, that the said company shall be regarded as formed for the purpose mentioned in said act from and as if the sum of one hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed; and they do further give notice that they have appointed a meeting of the stockholders of said company to be held in the town of Salisbury on Thursday the 11th day of July next, to receive the report of the proceedings of this Board, and to take such further action under the charter of the said company, as may be authorized. As an act of the said company, every stockholder is requested to attend in person or by proxy.

And this Board stands adjourned to the time and place, test aforesaid.

SIGNED:

WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Concord.

JOHN B. LORD, of Salisbury.

RICHARD WASHINGTON, of Waynesborough.

HENRY B. ELLIOTT, of Randolph.

JAMES M. LEACH, of Lexington.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Greensborough.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Hillsborough.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN, of Hillsborough.

SAM. F. HARGRAVE, of Lexington.

June 6th, 1850. 816—

LAW SCHOOL, AT HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned have formed an association with the view of opening a Law School in the town of Hillsborough.

Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various departments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts in this State.

The School will be opened for the admission of Students on Monday, the 30th instant.

J. L. BAILEY,

F. NASH.

Hillsborough, June 12, 1850. 816—1m.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE fourth Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 3rd July next.

A judicious and thorough course of Study, a competent Faculty, a pleasant location, a limited number of pupils, with the comforts of a private family, render the Institute a desirable place of instruction.

BENNET T. BLAKE,

Principal.

June 26th, 1840. 816—1m.

Address of the Southern Convention.

To the People of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

FELLOW CITIZENS!—In obedience to the commands of those we represent, we have assembled together to confer with each other concerning your relation with the General Government and the non-slaveholding States of the Union, the subject of the institution of Slavery. We deem it proper to lay before you as briefly as the subject will permit, the result of our deliberations and councils.

In order that your condition may be understood, and the resolutions at which we have arrived be justly appreciated, it is necessary briefly to refer to a few past transactions.

It is now sixteen years since the institution of slavery in the South began to be agitated in Congress and associated with the non-slaveholding States of the Union.

The Northern States seemed to have respected the rights reserved to the Southern States by the Constitution, and to have acted under the conviction, that the subject of slavery being beyond the legislation of Congress, it was not for them to meddle with it.

At this time, a portion of the people of the North began to assail, in Congress, the institution of slavery, and to accomplish their object of dragging it to the vortex of Congressional action, they claimed the right of petitioning Congress upon all subjects whatsoever.

As a petition is only the first step in legislation, it was clear that a right to petition a legislative body, must be limited in its scope, and that no one has a right to ask of another to do that which he has no moral or legal right to do. Nor can any tribunal have the power to receive and consider any matter beyond its jurisdiction.

The claim to present petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery, was immediately claimed by the Southern States generally, as an attempt indirectly to assume jurisdiction over the subject itself, in all parts of the Union. The object, without disguise, was the overthrow of slavery in the States; but our assailants, in their petitioning, were not content with their right in the District of Columbia or our Territories, and against what they call the internal slave trade—that is, the transmission of slaves from one Southern State to another. Conscious of the fact, that the agitation of slavery in Congress, to destroy the political stability of the Union, an effort was made, supported by a large portion of the Northern Representatives, to suppress it by a rule in the House of Representatives, which provided, that no petition should be received, or referred, should be neither considered, printed or referred. This rule was assailed by the people of the Northern States, as violating that clause of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from passing laws to prevent the people from freely assembling and petitioning for a redress of grievances. In December, 1844, this rule fell before the almost unanimous voice of the North; and thus the unlimited power of introducing and considering the subject of slavery in Congress, was asserted. The measure, which has been the cause of so much trouble, and which the agitation of slavery in Congress was only one of the means they relied on to overthrow this institution throughout the Union. Newspapers were set up in every State, and the people were urged to send in petitions, and to demand that the Southern States should be forced to receive them. The result was, that the agitation of slavery in Congress was only one of the means they relied on to overthrow this institution throughout the Union. Newspapers were set up in every State, and the people were urged to send in petitions, and to demand that the Southern States should be forced to receive them.

Although the Constitution requires that fugitive slaves, like fugitives from justice, should be delivered up to the States to which they may have fled, the Legislatures of almost every Northern State, faithful to this treaty stipulation between the States, passed laws designed and calculated entirely to defeat this provision of the Constitution, without the least shadow of excuse. These laws, and by these laws virtually nullified the act of 1794, passed by Congress to aid its enforcement. Not content with the agitation of slavery in political circles, the Northern people, by the aid of the press, and the sections extending over the Union, and produced a separation of the Methodist and Baptist churches. The result of all these various methods of assailing slavery in the Southern States, was, that it became the grand topic of discussion, and one of the most important elements of politics in the Union. Thus an institution, belonging to the Southern States exclusively, was wrested from their exclusive control; and instead of that protection which is guaranteed by the Constitution, it was placed in the hands of the United States, and the Northern States, and Congress under their control, combined together, to assail and destroy slavery in the South. The Southern States, like fugitives from justice, were driven to the wall, and the course of things. The Mexican war broke out; and instead of that patriotic co-operation of all sections of the Union, which would have taken place in the better days of the Republic, to bring it to a just and honorable termination, in the present case, the North endeavored to thrust in the subject of slavery. Throughout the war, they kept up the agitation; thus clearly manifesting their determination that the General Government in the South, and the Southern States, should be forced to receive them. The result was, that the agitation of slavery in Congress was only one of the means they relied on to overthrow this institution throughout the Union. Newspapers were set up in every State, and the people were urged to send in petitions, and to demand that the Southern States should be forced to receive them.

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